What is claimed is:

1. A toner for developing an electrostatic latent image comprising a binder resin, a colorant, and a wax, wherein in regard to the molecular weight by GPC of the THF dissolved components of the toner, the ratio of at least 5×10^5 in the integral molecular weight distribution is not higher than 1% by weight, the ratio of not higher than 3×10^3 in the integral molecular weight distribution is not higher than 30% by weight, and the ratio $\{W(5 \times 10^3)/W(1 \times 10^5)\}$ is from 15 to 50, wherein $\{W(5 \times 10^3)\}$ represents a ratio of not higher than 5×10^3 in the integral molecular weight distribution, and $\{W(1 \times 10^5)\}$ represents a ratio of at least 1×10^5 in the integral molecular weight distributionrespectively.

2. The toner for developing an electrostatic latent image according to claim 1, wherein the binder resin comprises at least a binder resin (A) and a binder resin (B), the binder resin (A) having a weight average molecular weight (Mw) in a range from 8000 to 18000 and a ratio (Mw/Mn) of the weight average molecular weight (Mw) to a number average molecular weight (Mn) of the binder resin (A) from 2 to 4, the binder resin (B) having a weight average molecular weight (Mw) in a range from 20,000 to 40,000, and a ratio (Mw/Mn) of the weight average molecular weight (Mw) to a number average molecular weight (Mn) from 3 to 5.

3. The toner for developing an electrostatic latent image according to claim 1, wherein the wax has a melting point in a range from 70 to 100°C.

4. The toner for developing an electrostatic latent image according to claim 3, wherein the wax has a melting viscosity from 1 to 200 mPa•s at 110°C.

5. The toner for developing an electrostatic latent image according to claim 1, wherein the toner further contains inorganic fine particles in the inside thereof in an amount of from 1 to 10% by weight to the toner.

6. The toner for developing an electrostatic latent image according to claim 1, wherein the molecular weight by GPC of the THF dissolved components of the toner is distributed in the range of not larger than 1×10^6, the value of the differential molecular weight distribution of the molecular weight of 5×10^3 is not larger than 0.55%, and the value of the differential molecular weight distribution of the molecular weight of 1×10^5 is not larger than 0.15%.

7. A toner for developing an electrostatic latent image comprising a binder resin, a colorant, and a wax, wherein the molecular weight by GPC of the THF dissolved components of the toner is distributed in a range of not larger than 1×10^6, the value of the differential molecular weight distribution of the molecular weight 5×10^3 is not larger than 0.55%, and the value of the differential molecular weight of the molecular weight 1×10^5 is not larger than 0.15%.

8. The toner for developing an electrostatic latent image according to claim 7, wherein the binder resin comprises at least a binder resin (A) and a binder resin (B), the binder resin (A) having a weight average molecular weight (Mw) in a range from 8000 to 18000, and a ratio (Mw/Mn) of the weight average molecular weight (Mw) to a number average molecular weight (Mn) from 2 to 4, the binder resin (B) having a weight average molecular weight (Mw) in a range from 20,000 to 40,000, and a ratio (Mw/Mn) of the weight average molecular weight (Mw) to a number average molecular weight (Mn) from 3 to 5.

9. The toner for developing an electrostatic latent image according to claim 7, wherein the wax has a melting point in a range from 70 to 100°C.

10. The toner for developing an electrostatic latent image according to claim 7, wherein the wax has a melting viscosity of from 1 to 200 mPa•s at 110°C.

11. The toner for developing an electrostatic latent image according to claim 7, wherein the toner further contains inorganic fine particles in the inside thereof in an amount of from 1 to 10% by weight to the toner.

12. A two-component developer comprising a carrier and a toner, wherein the toner is the toner described in claim 1.

13. An image forming process comprising a step of forming an electrostatic latent image on a latent image holding member, a step of forming a toner image by developing the electrostatic latent image with a toner, a step of transferring the toner image onto a transfer material to form a transfer image, and a step of fixing the transferred image using a fixing apparatus, wherein the toner is the electrostatic latent developing toner described in claim 1, the surface of the fixing apparatus having a releasing resin, and a releasing liquid is not substantially supplied to the surface thereof.

14. An image forming process comprising a step of forming an electrostatic latent image on a latent image holding member, a step of forming a toner image by developing the electrostatic latent image with a toner, a step of transferring the toner image onto a transfer material to form a transfer image, and a step of fixing the transferred image using a fixing apparatus, wherein the toner is the electrostatic latent developing toner described in claim 7, the surface of the fixing apparatus has a releasing resin, and a releasing liquid is not substantially supplied to the surface thereof.

15. The image forming process according to claim 13, wherein when an amount of the toner image formed on the recording material is 0.50 mg/cm^2, the toner image having a glossiness (75 degree gloss) of from 40 to 60.

16. The image forming process according to claim 13, wherein the fixing apparatus having a heat roller and a pressure roller and the heat roller having a surface temperature from 150 to 180°C.

17. The image forming process according to claim 13, wherein fixing apparatus having a heat roller and a pressure roller and the heat roller and the pressure roller having a peripheral transferring speed of from 70 to 120 mm/seconds.

18. The image forming process according to claim 13, wherein the fixing apparatus has a heat roller and a pressure roller, the heat roller and the press roller having a rubber hardness of from 55 to 85 degrees by Asker C, and a pressing force therebetween from 392 to 638N.

19. The image forming process according to claim 13, wherein the fixing apparatus has a heat roller and a pressure roller, each of the heat roller and the pressure roller having an elastic layer and a surface layer on a core surface in this order, and the elastic layer having a rubber hardness of from 10 to 40 degrees by Asker C.

20. The image forming process according to claim 14, wherein when an amount of the toner image formed on the recording material is 0.50 mg/cm^2, the toner image having a glossiness (75 degree gloss) of from 40 to 60.